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 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY USSR
 SUBJECT Geographic - Weather
 Economic - Agriculture, crop conditions
 HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspaper
 WHERE PUBLISHED Moscow
 DATE PUBLISHED 21 - 27 Nov 1952
 LANGUAGE Russian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1952

DATE DIST. 8 Jan 1953

NC. OF PAGES 4

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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SOURCE Sotsialisticheskoye Zemledeliye.USSR WEATHER AND CROP INFORMATION, 20 - 26 NOVEMBER 1952

[Underlined dates refer to days of publication. All temperatures are in degrees centigrade.]

21 November 1952

During the first 12 hours of 20 November, snow fell in the central regions of the European USSR, the Urals, and the Chkalov, Ufa, and Sverdlovsk areas.

The warmest noon temperature of 6 degrees above zero was recorded in the Crimea and Kuban'. Temperatures were 2 degrees above zero in Odessa, Kishinev, and Malchik; zero in L'vov, Riga, and Leningrad; one degree below zero in Arkhangel'sk, Petrozavodsk, Velikiye Luki, Kiev, and Dnepropetrovsk; -2 in Minsk, Moscow, and Vologda; -4 in Syktyvkar, Kirov, and Voroshilovgrad; -6 in Kursk, Voronezh, Tambov, and Kazan'; -7 in Stalingrad; -9 in Saratov; -10 in Kuybyshev; and -13 in Ufa.

During the day, temperatures ranged between 6 and 8 degrees below zero everywhere in Siberia and the Far East. Snowfalls were recorded around Irkutsk, Krasnoyarsk, and Novosibirsk.

Noon temperatures in the Kazakh SSR were 14 degrees below zero in Aktyubinsk, -11 in Akmolinsk and Alma-Ata, -8 in Semipalatinsk, -5 in Kzyl-Orda, and zero in Dzhambul.

Cool weather prevailed in Central Asia. Noon temperatures in Tashkent and Stalinabad were one degree above zero and 2 degrees below zero in Ashkhabad.

22 November 1952

On 21 November, snow fell in the eastern part of the European USSR, along a line running from Syktyvkar through Kazan' and Chkalov. Light precipitation was recorded also in Kurskaya, Voronezhskaya, and Tambovskaya oblasts. There was little change in the weather compared with previous days. Noon temperatures

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were 8 degrees above zero in Simferopol'; 5 in Krasnodar; 1-2 in Rostov on the Don, Odessa, and L'vov; and around zero in Kishinev. Temperatures were below zero in the rest of the European USSR. It was 4-5 degrees below zero in Kursk, Tambov, and Kuybyshev; 6-7 below in Saratov and Voronezh; and 9-10 below in Chkalov, Ufa, and Sverdlovsk.

Daytime temperatures in the Transcaucasus and along the Black Sea coast ranged between 14 and 15 degrees above zero. It was 9 degrees above zero in the Tbilisi area.

Moderate subzero weather prevailed in Siberia and the Far East. Noon temperatures were 4 degrees below zero in Khabarovsk, -5 in Chita, -6 in Irkutsk, -7 in Krasnoyarsk, -8 in Barnaul, -9 in Novosibirsk, and -11 in Omsk. Light snowfalls were recorded in Novosibirskaya Oblast and Krasnoyarsk Kray.

The weather became warmer in the Stalinabad area, where noon temperatures reached 5 degrees above zero. Temperatures were around zero in Ashkhabad, and 3 degrees below in Tashkent. It was 2-3 degrees below zero in Kzyl-Orda, Dzhambul, and Alma-Ata in the southern Kazakh SSR; and 9-11 below in the northern portion of the republic.

23 November 1952

On 22 November, in the northern Urals, a considerable drop in temperature was recorded which may spread in the near future to neighboring regions. However, the drop in temperature represents no great danger for winter crops, since it was preceded by snowfalls.

Noon temperatures in the Ust'-Tsyl'ma area (northern Komi ASSR) dropped to 35 degrees below zero. A temperature of 17 degrees below zero was recorded in Sverdlovsk. In most of the European USSR, temperatures ranged between 2 and 4 degrees below zero. It was one degree above zero in the L'vov area, 2 in Dnepropetrovsk, 3 in Kishinev, 4 in Odessa and Krasnodar, and 13 in Simferopol'.

Snow fell in the Middle Volga region, the Urals, and adjacent areas. No precipitation was recorded in the rest of the European USSR.

On 22 November, weather conditions in the Crimea favored the performance of field work, and the development of winter crops continued.

Daytime temperatures ranged between 14 and 16 degrees above zero in the Transcaucasus and along the Black Sea coast; during the night, temperatures varied between 5 and 7 degrees above zero.

Comparatively warm weather, with daytime temperatures ranging between one and six degrees below zero, prevailed in Siberia, the Far East, and the Kazakh SSR. A sharp drop in temperature was recorded only in the eastern Urals and Western Siberia.

Noon temperatures in Central Asia ranged between 3 and 4 degrees above zero. Rains fell locally.

25 November 1952

On 23 and 24 November, dry and comparatively warm weather prevailed in most of the European USSR. Very low subzero temperatures, ranging between 30 and 40 degrees below zero and accompanied by snowfalls, were recorded in the northeastern regions and the Urals. Rains fell in the southwestern portion of the European USSR and the Crimea. Very warm, dry weather prevailed along the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus.

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On 24 November, noon temperatures varied between 2 and 4 degrees below zero in the central and northern regions. Daytime temperatures were 5 degrees below zero in Saratov and Kuybyshev, -7 in Ufa and Syktyvkar, -26 in Chkalov and Sverdlovsk, zero in Kiev and L'vov, one degree above zero in Dnepropetrovsk and Rostov on the Don, 2 degrees in Krasnodar, 5 in Odessa, 10 in Tbilisi, and 12 in Simferopol'.

On 23 November, heavy rains amounting to more than 10 millimeters of precipitation fell in the Moldavian SSR, Groznenskaya Oblast, and the southwestern portion of the Ukraine and the Crimea. Snow fell in the Urals and, locally, in the northwestern regions. The boundary of the continuous snow cover follows a line running through Chernigov, Mogilev, Velikiye Luki, Veliki Ustyug (Vologodskaya Oblast), Kazan', Kuybyshev, and Chkalov. The depth of the snow cover in the Urals and northeastern regions of the European USSR varies between 20 and 30 centimeters. The ground has frozen to the depth of the plow level in the eastern and central regions.

Very low subzero temperatures accompanied by snowfalls and snowstorms prevail in Western Siberia.

26 November 1952

On 25 November, warm, mostly dry weather prevailed in the European USSR. It became much warmer in the Urals. A slight rise in temperature, accompanied by snowfalls, was recorded in the Baltic republics and the Belorussian SSR. Very warm weather with strong southeastern winds prevailed in the southwestern regions.

Noon temperatures were 12 degrees below zero in Chkalov and Kuybyshev, -10 in Kirov, -8 in Arkhangel'sk and Ufa, -7 in Syktyvkar and Sverdlovsk, -6 in Kazan', and -5 in Gor'kiy and Voronezh. Temperatures were 4 degrees below zero in Kursk, -3 in Stalingrad and Saratov, -2 in Moscow, and -1 in Minsk and L'vov. A temperature of zero was recorded in Riga and Velikiye Luki; one degree above zero in Kiev, Voroshilovgrad, and Rostov on the Don; 4 in Kishinev and Odessa; 6 in Simferopol', Dnepropetrovsk, and Nalchik; 9 in Yerevan; and 11 in Krasnodar.

On 24 November, heavy rains fell in the Ukraine, the Moldavian SSR, the Crimea, and Krasnoyarsk Krai. During a 24-hour period, precipitation in the Moldavian SSR amounted to 20-25 millimeters. Light snowfalls occurred in the Urals. During the first 12 hours of 25 November, snow fell in the Baltic republics, the Belorussian SSR, the western regions, and, locally, in the Urals.

The weather favored the hibernation of sown crops. Crops in the northern and eastern regions have sufficient snow cover for protection. Warm weather prevails in the areas where there is no snow cover. The growth of winter crops is continuing in the extreme southern Ukraine, the Crimea, and the Caucasus. Moderately warm weather with precipitation is favoring the bushing of plants.

Subzero temperatures prevailed in Western Siberia and the Kazakh SSR. Daytime temperatures were 32 degrees below zero in Omsk, -38 in Novosibirsk, -30 in Akmolinsk and Semipalatinsk, and -21 in Krasnoyarsk. Daytime temperatures in Eastern Siberia and the Far East ranged between 6 and 9 degrees below zero; during the night, they dropped to 15-20 degrees below zero.

27 November 1952

On 26 November, overcast weather with snowfalls and thunderstorms prevailed in most of the European USSR. Very warm weather with rain prevailed in the south and southwest. It was slightly cloudy and dry in the eastern regions. Noon temperatures were 17 degrees below zero in Sverdlovsk, -12 in Kuybyshev and

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Arkhangel'sk, -11 in Ufa, -10 in Chkalov and Kazan', -9 in Kirov, -7 in Saratov, and -6 in Gor'kiy and Syktyvkar. Daytime temperatures were 4 degrees below zero in Leningrad and Minsk, -3 in Moscow, and -2 in Riga and Kiev. Noon temperatures were zero in Kursk, one degree above zero in Voronezh, 3 in Moscow, and 12 in Simferopol' and Krasnodar.

On 25 November, heavy precipitation fell in the western and southwestern regions of the European USSR. On 26 November, heavy snow fell in all the western and central regions. Light snowfalls were recorded in the Ukraine. A continuous snow cover has formed in most of the central regions and the northern Ukraine. On 26 November, the depth of the snow cover varied between 10 and 15 centimeters in the Baltic republics and 20-25 centimeters in the Belorussian SSR.

Winter crops are covered with snow in most of the European USSR. Warm weather prevailed in the southern regions.

Very low subzero temperatures prevailed in Western Siberia and in eastern Kazakh SSR. Snowfalls occurred locally. Moderate subzero weather prevailed in Eastern Siberia and the Far East.

A continuous snow cover, the depth of which reached 20 centimeters in the forest steppe regions, has formed in all the Asiatic USSR, except Irkutskaya and Chitinskaya oblasts and the southern regions of the Kazakh SSR and Central Asia. On 26 November, the depth of the snow cover around Barnaul reached 25 centimeters.

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